

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 19. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY.
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.
CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
THE Subscriber being reappointed to superintend the English School in the Transylvania University, after the first of May, will open his school to receive twenty-five boys, at the rate of sixteen dollars per annum, or twenty dollars per annum if he furnishes the pupils with pen, ink and paper.

Each quarter will be payable in advance.—The hours of tuition from 8 o'clock in the morning till 12, and from 2 o'clock till 5 in the evening.

On Monday next, he will open a school for the reception of young Misses, in a new frame house, close by Mrs. Russell's new brick house, not more than from 10 to 15 will be received. Terms of tuition, \$4 per quarter, payable in advance.

The hours of tuition from 6 in the morning till 8 at mid-day, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to sunset in the evening.

JAMES R. BROWN.

May 1, 1814. 18-ff

PICKLED OYSTERS,
Of the best—fine, very fine! to be had of
NATHANIEL PORTER—by the keg or dozen,
next door to the Kentucky Hotel.

April 25th, 1814.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office and at W. Essex's

Book-Store,

"An Epitome of the Commentaries of Sir Wm. Blackstone on the Laws of England, adapted to the practice in the United States"—which contains the essence of Blackstone's Commentaries, and gives a correct idea of

The Nature of Law.

The absolute rights of Individuals

The People—whether Aliens or Citizens

Husband and Wife

Corporations

Property

Conveyances—whether by deed or devise

Things personal

Courts

The pursuit of remedies by action

Proceedings in equity

Crimes and punishments

Offences against public justice, public peace,

public trade, and public economy

Homicide

Personal offences

Offences against property

Means of preventing offences—and

Criminal prosecutions.

This work will be an inestimable treasure to those who have not time or opportunity to consult larger law tracts—and from its cheapness, will enable every individual who desires information, to procure it.

Price 50 Cents

* * * A liberal discount to those who purchase a quantity.

JOURNEYMAN STONE MASON.

LIBERAL wages will be given for 5 or 6 Journeymen Stone Masons, by the subscribers, who wish to take 3 or 4 apprentices to the above business. They wish also to hire 6 or 8 Labourers.

LEWIS & JOHN P. HOGAN.

Lexington, May 2d, 1814. 18-ff

SHOE STORE & FACTORY.

HAY & BORDMAN, from Baltimore, opposite the Branch Bank, have just opened an elegant assortment of the most fashionable SHOES of every

description for ladies, gentlemen, misses, youth, and children, which will be sold by the package, dozen, or single pair, as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore (carriage excepted).—Also, men's patent HATS, and children's morocco do. and ladies' Indispensables. Measure for ladies, misses and children's shoes of every description will be taken. Those who may please to favor them with their patronage will receive every attention.

N. B.—Country merchants are invited to call Lexington, April 7, 1814. 15

Doctor Walter Brashear.

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-ff May 10, 1814.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813. 26-ff

M'CULLOUGH & FOSTER

[Merchant Tailors.]

AVE just received an additional supply of fine cloths super superfine do. figured Mermaid's Waistcoating—and United States officers' Infantry and Cavalry buttons—they assure those gentlemen who may please to call on them, they may depend on having their work done with the greatest despatch and punctuality—and in the most elegant manner.

16 April 18, 1814.

CRAWFORD & BOWES,

[Dyers and Scourers.]

IN addition to the Blue Dyeing formerly executed in the old court-house and other parts of Lexington by Hugh Crawford, and now in the house lately occupied by Jacob Rosenthal at the foot of Main Cross street bridge, nearest to Main-street—CRAWFORD AND BOWES intend dyeing a variety of colours on silk, wool and cotton—such as Lady's silk dresses, shawls, hats, gloves, ribbons, &c—family mourning, regimental uniforms and feathers—stains taken out of woollen cloths and scoured if required: all of which will be dressed in the neatest manner. Merchant's damaged goods dyed or dressed—Calico prints glazed in the Manchester manner—Manufacturers' yarns and cloth dyed or dressed, &c &c.

16-ff April 18, 1814.

DR. JOHN TODD,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of Medicines and Surgery.

16-ff April 18, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Mill in course of the ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, to be either delivered at the Mill or some convenient landing on the Kentucky river.

16 JOHN H. MORTON & Co.

Lexington Steam Mill, April 15, 1814.

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotiable notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large stock of MERCHANTIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Clothes, fire & coarse Cassimere & woollens Stockinet & kersey-net.

Swansdown, tolinet, and summer vesting Flannels, white, black red, green & yellow Coatings, blankets, & carpeting

Manchester cords and velvets

Cotton hose, men's and women's

Cotton sleeves

Fish linens and sheetings, 3, 4, 4, 4, and 6-4 checks

300 ps 4 & 6-4 white & col'd. cam muslins

30 do. Levantine, la mask and Serge 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 French silk shawls

Cotton shawls, flags, & pocket handkerchiefs

2000 pieces ribbon, assorted

HARDWARE

500 doz. Knives and forks; assorted Pen-knives, razors, scissors and needles

200 packet pins

An assortment of gilt and plated buttons

An assortment of ivory and crooked combs, and combs in cases

3000lbs. German steel, warranted good

GROCERIES.

40 barrels Coffee and loaf sugar

10 qz. casks Madeira wine

10 do. Teneriffe do.

5 do. Port do.

10 bbls. French brandy 4th proof

10 do. Jamaica rum

10 do. gin

Allspice, pepper, ginger, chocolate, cloves, and nutmegs

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, April 7, 1814. 15

Fresh Goods,

Which were purchased for cash at a most favorable time—just after the arrival of the "Bramble."

Those who may wish to purchase, will please call. The assortment is composed of the most fashionable articles, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which will be sold cheap for cash.

He has opened in the white house opposite the market, lately occupied by Stevens & Dallam.

16 April 18, 1814.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which, I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from the houses in any part of the city, or within six miles of said town.

Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-ff

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813. 26-ff

M'CULLOUGH & FOSTER

[Merchant Tailors.]

AVE just received an additional supply of fine cloths super superfine do. figured Mermaid's Waistcoating—and United States officers' Infantry and Cavalry buttons—they assure those gentlemen who may please to call on them, they may depend on having their work done with the greatest despatch and punctuality—and in the most elegant manner.

April 18, 1814.

CRAWFORD & BOWES,

[Dyers and Scourers.]

IN addition to the Blue Dyeing formerly executed in the old court-house and other parts of Lexington by Hugh Crawford, and now in the house lately occupied by Jacob Rosenthal at the foot of Main Cross street bridge, nearest to Main-street—CRAWFORD AND BOWES intend dyeing a variety of colours on silk, wool and cotton—such as Lady's silk

dresses, shawls, hats, gloves, ribbons, &c—

family mourning, regimental uniforms and feathers—stains taken out of woollen cloths and scoured if required: all of which will be dressed in the neatest manner. Merchant's

damaged goods dyed or dressed—Calico prints

glazed in the Manchester manner—Manufacturers' yarns and cloth dyed or dressed, &c &c.

16-ff April 18, 1814.

HUNT'S FACTORY.

HAVING purchased Hunt's Bagging Facto-

ry, we wish to engage a manager to su-

perintend the management of the same. The

Houses, Looms, Machinery and Hemp, will be

furnished, and the manager must undertake to

manufacture a given quantity of Bagging.

We also wish to purchase a quantity of

HEMP, for which Cash will be given. Apply

at the store of J. Vigus & Co. on Cheapside, or

LUKE USHER & Co.

Lexington, April 18, 1814. 16

DR. JOHN TODD,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his

services as a Practitioner of Medicines

and Surgery.

16-ff April 18, 1814.

State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Proprietor of the above establishment, informs the public generally, that the

Washington Monument Lottery,

SECOND CLASS,

is now drawing in Baltimore, 5 days in each week, to finish on the 15th of June next—and now contains.

1 Prize of \$40,000
1 - - - - - \$50,000
1 -

"The unavoidable delay of the express (as no reliance can be placed in the mail from this place) enables me to send you the copy of a letter from general Izard, dated the 6th inst. which exhibits additional expositions of the pernicious and unwarrantable conduct of major-general Hampton. I will not charge this man with traitorous designs, but I apprehend, in any other government, a military officer who first defeated the object of a campaign by disobedience of orders, and then, without authority, furloughed all the efficient officers of the division he commanded on a national frontier, in the vicinity of an enemy, would incur heavy penalties."

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Izard to major general Wilkinson, dated Plattsburg, December 6, 1813.

"There is an unavoidable delay in the returns of the regiments of this division, proceeding from the extreme inexperience of the officers of all grades, now with them; almost every efficient officer is either sick, or was furloughed by major general Hampton at the moment of his departure; those that remain are barely enough to perform the routine of duty in this cantonment."

Extract of a letter from major general Wilkinson to the secretary of war, dated Malone, Dec 24, 1813.

"I believe I have not hitherto transmitted you a copy of a communication which took place between commodore Chauncey and myself, the day before I sailed from French creek, and I do it now to show you what were my anticipations of the movements of the enemy left behind me, and how delusive were all the promises made to me that my rear should be protected."

French Creek, Nov. 4, 1813.
DEAR SIR—I was so ill yesterday that I could not call and see you, and I now send up to say that I shall sail this evening; and if I am not obstructed by the enemy's armed vessels which may have slipped down the other channel, I shall pass Prescott to-morrow night, or land the next morning to take the place, if I cannot pass it without too great hazard. As this operation may require three or four days, it is not improbable the enemy's squadron may make some attempts to destroy my boats; and therefore I must entreat you to watch his every motion, and to give my flotilla every protection in your power.

We are a match for the gun boats of the enemy, but inferior to armed schooners, and therefore could you consistently spare us to the Pert, or some armed vessel, to run down to the vicinity of Ogdensburg, and immediately return, it would add security to our movements.

Major Johnson will have the honor to deliver you this, and I will thank you for any information you can give me respecting the movements of the enemy.

I wish very much to say farewell to you, but am sensible of the delicacy of your situation, and my disease having changed into a violent inflammation of the breast, I dare not get wet. If then it is destined that we are not to meet again, I will leave with you my prayers for long life and laurels in this world, and everlasting happiness in that which is to come.

Farewell, my friend, and may your country understand your skill and valor as well as does J.A. WILKINSON.

Commodore Chauncey.

United States' ship General Pike, at anchor off east end of Long Island, river St. Lawrence, Nov. 4, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of this day's date has this moment been handed to me by major Johnson.

From the best information that I can get, the enemy's fleet is at or in the vicinity of Kingston, and I think that you have nothing to apprehend from them, as I am in a situation to watch both channels.

I should deem it unsafe to separate any part of my squadron as long as the enemy remains above me; in fact, I am in hourly expectation of being attacked by sir James down the south channel; in that case I shall require all my force, as he has added a number of gun boats to his fleet. If however, sir James should detach any part of his fleet down the north channel, I will send a sufficient force down to oppose him.

I will remain in my present station until you pass Prescott, but am anxious for that event to take place as early a day as possible, as the fleet cannot move out of this river except with a fair wind. It is to be apprehended that after a few days a spell of westwardly winds will set in, which may detain us until the ice comes, which would endanger the safety of the fleet, and probably lead to its final destruction. If it is possible for you to communicate to me in any way, when you pass Prescott, I should esteem it as a particular favor.

May your present enterprise be crowned with all the success that you yourself can wish; and that your eminent services may be duly appreciated by your country is the prayer of,

Dear sir, your friend and humble servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY,
Major general James Wilkinson, commander in chief of the American forces in and upon the St. Lawrence, &c. &c.

The Subscriber
HAVING COMMENCED THE
Tanning & Currying Business,
HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business.

JOHN HULL.
Lexington, January 19, 1814. 44-14.

KENTUCKY RIFLEMEN.

HAVING received orders from the Department of War, in consequence of the indisposition of Major Gwynne, to proceed to Lexington, Ky. for the purpose of arranging and commencing the recruiting service for that part of the 2d regiment of riflemen of the army of the United States, to be raised within the state of Kentucky.

Those gentlemen who have received and accepted appointments in said regiment with orders to report at this place, are requested to repair here immediately, where funds have been received and will be furnished them for the recruiting service.

Wm. HENRY PUTHUFF,
Maj. 2d Regt. Riflemen

Lexington, May 9th, 1814. 19

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Boxborough and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813. 36-14

James B. January,
Has removed his office to the lower house in Frazier's new row, two doors below the Col. Lester's office, in Upper-street.

Lexington, January 31, 1813. 5

REPEAL OF THE Embargo & Non-importation.

From the *Political Examiner*.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Why does the writer of the following appeal to us for information? does he suppose that we can unravel and satisfactorily explain what has puzzled the committee of foreign relations; he appears astonished at the sudden renunciation of our favorite system: we think he should also feel delighted; because we are now likely to obliterate all party distinctions; for surely federalists can no longer oppose and stigmatize an administration which has fallen into their arms. And as for the war—why a fig for the war, whilst we can have commerce. Cannot we sell our produce to the enemy, and replenish our stores with British goods? what if we do enable him to strike us with more effect; shall we not also get money with his mows? and what *America* can there that would not be well thumped for good pay? Charles II. sold himself to the French monarch for a sum of money; we seem likely to improve on the kingly example by bartering the honor of a *whole nation*, for a precarious traffic. Suppose that some thousands of our seamen are enslaved by England, shall we lose the chance of making money, by a further attempt to redeem them? should we not pursue our own happiness? and what is happiness?—money. Then why delay, from *fastidious notions of honor*, what was so ardently desire? Open with our ports and abandon the war, and—we are happy!

But this is not a subject for levity. We believe it is a measure of the utmost importance; both as respects the safety and character of the nation. It meets our hearty disapprobation; because we cannot see no change any the continent of Europe sufficiently beneficial to justify it; certainly none which has not for some time existed. We would not have the country disgraced by an inconsiderate and silly policy.

How long has it been the opinion of *republicans* that the restrictive system should be abandoned? since the *first day* of this month, when it was recommended by the president. Previous to that period, it was considered criminal even to hint at such a measure—and congress even treated two motions to that effect with such contempt as to refuse them consideration. Are we then to throw aside reason and consistency, and adopt caprice and whim? for our parts, we detect that subversive policy which would relinquish principle to power.

"To speak his mind is every *freeman's* right;"

If in the exercise of that right, we should occasionally differ from those with whom we have been accustomed to act, we may regret but cannot prevent it. We shall probably draw upon us the censure of *little minds*; but in the discharge of a *duty* we disregard such censures. It has always been the first wish of our heart, to see this war brought to a prosperous and honorable issue; can we then view with calmness, a measure about to be adopted, which will enfeeble our efforts and strengthen those of the enemy? should we now succumb, we shall,

"Forgetting all of decency and shame,
From the fair book of Freedom strike our
name."

The extracts which will be found in our adjoining columns from the *Baltimore Patriot*, will shew that these enlightened and independent editors entertain similar sentiments to those we have just expressed.

Mr. BARNES,

It was not till yesterday I received your paper, containing the president's message recommending a repeal of the embargo. I can scarcely describe to you my sensations on reading this singular production, couched in language of more than Pythian obscurity. The responses of the Delphic Oracle, as they appear on the page of ancient history, are certainly more scrutable to my ken, than some of the passages of the writing in question.

Involved in this labyrinth of doubt and perplexity, you will excuse me if I request a clue to unravel its mysterious convolutions. For my soul I cannot understand the beneficial "changes" which have been added to our manufacturers in Providence, R. I. and in Boston, will of course

contend for the extension of her own mercantile interests, but her successful efforts against France have produced changes favorable to American trade!

Agreeably to this doctrine, England is not only the "bulwark of the religion we profess," but she is also the sword and buckler of that very commerce which her tyranny has driven from the ocean.

"O, imitable Cervantes! how feebly hast thou painted a distempered imagination!" But what are the changes which have recently taken place? Bonaparte had been defeated, and driven within his own territory before the embargo was laid. If it was then a wise measure it is still so; nothing has intervened to weaken its operation on the enemy. All the grain markets of Europe were then open to England and they remain so.

They had not less difficulty then than they have now, in supplying their West India islands, their armies in Canada, and their fleets on our coasts with bread stuffs. Notwithstanding their ability to procure subsistence for their naval and land forces, from European markets, so distant a transportation was attended with considerable expense and trouble; and to deprive them of getting supplies cheap and easy from us, Mr. Madison recommended the embargo in December last, to continue till the first of January 1815.

It was recommended on another ground—to do away the odious distinction made by the enemy between the eastern and the other states; the latter remaining in a state of blockade, and the former free to carry on a lucrative trade at the expense of the latter. Will any of the changes in Europe prevent this odious distinction from being continued? will not all the states except the eastern be still blockaded, if the embargo should be raised? indubitably—the *causes* that led to the embargo still exist. No change on the continent of Europe has removed them. How stands the non-importation

act? One of its objects was to foster domestic manufactures; the other to distress the starving manufacturers of the enemy. Do not our infant manufactures require the same protection now, as when the non-importation law was enacted? will the "changes" in Europe protect them independent of this law? if so, England is the protectress too of our manufactures! for the changes alluded to by the president, have been produced by her exertions and her hopeful allies. According to this doctrine, we are fighting against English commerce and English manufacturers, whilst she, poor soul! is fighting for American commerce and manufactures! this view presents an anomaly in war never before witnessed.

This is an effect I suppose of the orders in council. For it is as true in morals as in physics, that that there cannot be an effect without a cause. In this case there is a combination of cause and effect producing effect. The orders in council and the armies of England and her allies, have annihilated Bonaparte's continental system, and the destruction of this system has operated the beneficial "changes" alluded to by the president. If Aristotle could revive and revisit earth, he would be astounded at this new-fangled logic; he would be ashamed of the inanity of his own syllogistic conclusions. Then how am I, a simple farmer, to comprehend these enigmas? I apply to you, sir, to dissipate the obscurity which envelopes me. I assure you the president's message has caused a great stir amongst my neighbors. Mr. Madison has been a great favorite with us all, but we think we see something like a *backing out*, without a sufficient plea to justify it.

NO TRIMMER.

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Wilson—I have been thinking a good deal about the late measures in congress which admit the neutral ships to carry our produce from this country to England, & return hence again with the manufactures of Britain. And it has appeared to me that unless our government lay a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, on all articles manufactured from cotton or from wool, that the British will certainly undersell our manufacturers, whom our government are bound to protect.

Should the war with England continue, (as no doubt it will) the neutral ships which arrive to the southward, will buy cotton in Savannah and Charleston
At 16 cts. per lb.
Freight to England, 6
22 cents

it will stand laid down in England.

Whereas our manufacturers in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, who in consequence of the war, are obliged to bring their cotton by land from Georgia and Carolina will pay a freight of three times the amount that the Englishman pays—for instance,

Cost of a pound of cotton in Savannah or Charleston, 16 cts.
Freight by wagons to Philadelphia, 19

Thus it appears that the Philadelphian pays 33 cents for a pound of upland cotton, which the merchant of Liverpool receives at the moderate price of 22 cents per lb. This will not be found to be fancy, for it will be fact—and the price of cotton to our manufacturers in Providence, R. I. and in Boston, will of course

be enhanced in proportion to the distance that the article is to be carried by land. The same observations apply to wool, because almost all the Merino sheep in America are near Philadelphia and New York, and the principal woollen manufacturers are in the New England states.

C.

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Wilson—It appears to me, that our government must be certain of an immediate peace with England, or else the repeal of the embargo law, and particularly the repeal of the non-importation law, would not have been recommended by the president. Let us suppose, that after the repeal of these acts, the British government does not choose to make peace with us on any terms consistent with our dignity as a nation, what will be the consequence?

First—Ruin to our manufacturers, who, from the encouragement given by government, have embarked large capitals in erecting mills and machinery, are now to be undersold by importations of goods from the enemy.

Secondly—Ruin to our *ships' owners*, whose ships must rot in our ports, whilst the produce of the country is carried away by enemy's ships made neutral in England.

Thirdly—The annihilation of our infant navy. This only hope and pride of our country, in a few years more, cannot be manned; because the anglo-neutral vessels that are to do all the business of the U. States, will deprive us of our sailors.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN

Should be begun and continued with energy unabated until Canada is ours—While we have been idle—while our troops have been wrapt in lethargy, the enemy have been active and industrious. The acquisitions of last autumn have been again wrested from us, and the bloody earnings of the campaign, been lost almost without a struggle. Our councils will paralyze our arms, if they do not apply the remedy.

The appointment of a Lieutenant-General at the commencement of the war, would have been wise and efficacious; but now when every officer thinks himself a commander-in-chief, when the delays of action, and the distractions of council, are so evident, a power above any military responsibility, be-

comes necessary. What should have been done, now must be done—One head to plan, one soul to animate and propel the mass of strength, will give energy and expedition to action, and inevitably lead to victory.—*Chr. Mer. Adv.*

IMPRESSION.

The public indignation has been much excited for a few days past by the arrival here of one of the two brothers Messrs. Lewis', in the neighborhood of their friends and relatives after a thirteen years' hard service, and extraordinary bad treatment, from impressment and detentions in various British men of war. They are *neophytes to our departed hero Washington*; and Mr. John Lewis has obtained from the government a sailing master's commission in one of our ships of war on the lakes. His story is a very interesting one, more particularly afflicting to himself, being often and unmercifully flogged, at times with dozens of lashes; and once flogged through a whole fleet, condemned to receive 500 lashes but fainted, and was relieved from half the sentence, and was finally discharged from his majesty's ship of war the Rose on the 10th February, 1812.

His affliction detail of sufferings will shortly be made known to the public, and ought to be a theme of execration from some of our congressional orators.—*Alexandria Herald*.

A SPEECH IN POINT.

When the bill was under discussion in Congress, to permit Paul Cuffee to depart from the United States, for Sierra Leon, with a number of free blacks, for the alleged purpose of propagating the gospel, Mr. Wright observed:—"That the object of spreading the gospel cannot be necessary at Sierra Leon, which is a *British colony*; She who is the bulwark of religion, will certainly spread the gospel through the priesthood, so as to render it unnecessary to send a missionary for that purpose. Besides, Sierra Leon being British, would be proper to send these blacks to them, *to adhere to them, giving aid and comfort*?" It would be to encourage treason, to which I cannot be an accessory. But if the friends to the bill will change the cargo of *BLACKS* to a cargo of *BRITISH AGENTS* and *OLD TORIES*, it shall have a vote."

FRENCH NEWS—CONTINUED.

ESPERNOY, Feb. 18.

Proclamation of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa, to the inhabitants of the invaded departments.

Glorious successes have crowned the French army. Upwards of 100 Russian and Prussian regiments beaten, crushed, destroyed at battles of Champaubert, Montmirail, Chateaumur, Fierry & Vauchamps; 20,000 prisoners, 180 pieces of cannon, two generals in chief taken or mortally wounded, are the trophies of those. The emperor himself is in pursuit of the enemy, and will halt only when its destruction shall be completed. It is at this time that all good Frenchmen ought to fly to arms, in order to hasten by every possible means, the deliverance of the country.

The moment is come when no consideration should induce to hold back, since no circumstance was ever more favorable than the present to make the foreigners repent having polluted the French soil with their presence. Fly to arms, therefore; let all weak detachments and stragglers be made prisoners; furnish not the enemy with any means of subsistence; break down all the bridges that might favor its retreat, while we shall precipitate its flight.

You are not without arms; but those who should be in need of any will find them in abundance on the fields of battle, forsaken by the enemy. A Frenchman, naturally proud and warlike, cannot without shame, endure a foreign domination. I repeat it, never was a moment more favorable to liberate and avenge yourselves.

God protects France; this is an adage of our Monarchy, and is founded upon the courage, energy and love of the country which has implanted it in the heart of all Frenchmen.

At my head quarters at Eloges, the 15th February, 1814.

(Signed) *Marshal Duke of Ragusa.*

PARIS, FEB. 28.

Extracts from the Representations made by the Deputies from the cities of Montereau, Suzanne, Nogent on the Seine, Provin, and Chateau Thierry to the municipal body of Paris, of the progress and proceedings of the allies in those cities.

The municipal council of Suzanne say, "The 4th of Feb. we had the misfortune of being invaded by 2000 Cossacks and three squadrons of Prussian light horse. Vexations of every kind, requisitions on requisitions, the most extravagant demands succeeding each other. Such was their conduct. This first visit of the enemy, which lasted 4 days, did more harm to our city than 10,000 regular troops would have done in 15 days. No more safety for citizens, no more respect for women. Nevertheless, this first misfortune would have been forgotten, if, conquered a second time by an enemy much more numerous, they had not committed our miseries. It was then, general, that we felt most deeply our painful situation; robbery, rape, horrid treatments, was the order of the day; new demands hourly increasing, and which it was impossible to satisfy, became for our enemies a pretext to exercise on our weak and innocent inhabitants the most abominable vexations.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world :
"News from all nations, lumbering at his back!"

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1814.

ARMISTICE—PEACE.

Our advices from Washington City, are as late as the 1st instant. It is now said that arrangements have been certainly entered into on the subject of an armistice, and that military operations will shortly be suspended by land and water. And such are the expectations that peace will be the result of the Gettysburg mission, that it is expected at Washington that the Senate will be convened in a few months, to ratify a treaty.

It has been stated that the first proposition for an armistice by the British, arose from the impracticability of keeping their army together for the want of provisions. The repeal of the embargo, however, will relieve them, and render an armistice unnecessary on their part.

Col. Lewis and Major Madison arrived in this place, in good health, on their way to their respective homes. Their return has excited universal joy throughout the state.

A dinner will be given on Friday next to those worthy sons of Kentucky, by the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, in consideration of the distinguished manner in which they have sustained the character of their country in the field of battle.

The following remarks, though penned before the successes of Bonaparte were known in this country, are representative of the feelings of many patriots then, and at this time.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

How will the United States stand affected as to the extraordinary events occurring in Europe, and those not less extraordinary (but on a smaller scale) in our own country?

This is a question which cannot fail to resolve every hour of the day in the mind of every reflecting American citizen. For my part, it never sounds in my ear without casting a gloom over my feelings: and tho' by nature I am gay and cheerful, yet whithersoever I go, like Banquo's ghost, it perpetually haunts me, and in spite of smiling graces or sparkling wine, drives me to reflection.

Our disaffected citizens may now rejoice in good earnest. The die is cast. The power of England is triumphing in Europe—and her policy has succeeded with our president and congress. The fate of Europe and the cause of civilization seem to be suspended by a single thread—whilst the United States have voluntarily resigned to the benefit of the enemy the principal means of maintaining her independence. Our president and congress have virtually said "It is impossible to exist without the care and protection of the British."

Never till this epoch did I wish for the genius of a Demosthenes and the style of a Paine. Had I these gifts, I would sacrifice myself in the forum or at the desk but what I would instill into my countrymen a sense of their danger and of their shame. I would paint in strong and lively, but true colours, the precipice on which they stand tottering—and the abyss which yawns to receive them below. Such a warning would not be without its benefits, to them and to their country.

Americans! Arise, I beseech you—arouse from your slumber! Rub away the film from your eyes, and look around you. As far as the God of Nature is concerned in the business, your situation, as yet, is unquestionably preferable to that of any people on earth. But is it so, in respect to our own conduct? Alas! No. We are disgraced. For what did our ancestors impoverish their fortunes and shed their blood?—the blessings of genuine independence. These blessings they bequeathed to us, their children—with the injunction of our handing them down, unimpaired, to ours. But we have been idolizing a set of men, deplored by us to manage our public concerns—who are bartering these inestimable blessings for a few packages of British gew-gaws!! James Madison, our eminent president, has avowed, in his late message to Congress, that we cannot preserve our independence, unless we feed the enemy and purchase his merchandise!!! If any of you, fellow-citizens, can make any other, or any better sense of his message, recommending the repeal of the embargo and non-importation acts—I will admit you to be greater casuists than I am.

By the blessing of God, I shall resume this subject in another paper.

HANCOCK.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Messrs. Enross—Since the late abandonment of the restrictive system by the President and Congress, which aims a vital stab at our manufacturers & at once gives to the British all they asked—the monopoly of our trade—will it not be advisable for the people to provide for the preservation of their own independence?

Will it not be to the interest of the people to form associations to prevent, by their example and influence, the use of such goods as can be done without? Unless some step of this kind is taken, it appears to me we are in a fair way to be re-colonized.

I shall not attempt to expose this important subject with my feeble pen: but merely wish to excite your attention and that of the public—to consider the hints above, hoping that good may result therefrom. My own creed is, and always will be,

"Eat our own chicken and lamb,

"Our cheese, potatoes and ham,

"Wear our own cotton and linen,

"And woollens, of domestic spinning."

KENTUCKY.

The preceding remarks are from one of those kind of patriots who greatly prefers acting to talking; who feels what he writes, and is sensibly alive to the extraordinary state of public affairs.

Whether associations such as are recommended by "Kentucky" would be of real assistance in preserving the existing manufactures of the country and of increasing their number—since the President and Congress have opened the flood gates of British avarice and mercantile cupidity to the passage of British goods into our country, it is at least very doubtful.

ful. We are rather inclined to think, that so long as the President and Congress favor British goods, that our individual exertions against them will be almost entirely fruitless.

Editors.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"We are friends of the administration, and we think it the best way of showing our friendship to speak the truth. The way to preserve power is to expose and punish offenders, without distinction of office or party; and we hold that man to be no republican who, in order to save or support an individual, would wink at imbecility or vindicate negligence."—*Saturday's Reporter*.

Since the Reporter holds that man to be no republican who would "wink at imbecility or vindicate negligence," and has determined to support the administration by speaking the "truth"—the following queries are respectfully submitted to its consideration:

Was it not "winking at imbecility" for a republican print, which always contended that the embargo was an important and a necessary measure, to remain silent at its abandonment?

Was it not "winking at imbecility" for a print determined to speak "truth," to remain silent as to the inefficient means taken to obtain the command of the lakes—without which our operations against Canada are fruitless?

These questions replied to—the explanation of some mysteries will be insisted on:

In what way has the Reporter discovered that the blame as to the failure of the northern campaign lies between Armstrong and Wilkinson?—and why is general Hampton not named?

On this point I wish particular information;

for if I am not mistaken the Reporter not long ago, put the whole burden of the blame on Wilkinson. And I feel confident that there is

no man who has read with attention the President's message to congress on this subject,

but exonerates Armstrong—blames Hampton,

though many are doubtful concerning Wilkinson.

The Reporter however may have information that did not accompany the message of the president; if so, I submit to its candor and integrity the propriety of exposing it.

FAIR PLAY.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The following article from the "Union" is copied into the Gazette, to shew there was some foundation for the report which circulated so rapidly throughout the western country, that General Harrison had resigned, or had sent the Secretary of War a conditional resignation. It is worthy of remark, that the same kind of information as that to which the Union alludes had authorised the belief of Gen. Harrison's resignation at Lexington and other places in this state.

We noticed some time since that a letter received in this place from Cincinnati, stated that General Harrison had resigned. From the official standing of the gentleman who wrote that letter, and from his opportunity of being correctly informed on the subject, we were forced to attach credit to the assertion, which we now find was a mistake. A letter received by last mail from a gentleman in that place to the editor, says Gen. Harrison had not resigned, nor is there any probability of his resigning."

The above article has been in type for some weeks past. It is now inserted to place the public on their guard respecting a similar report which has just been put afloat. The public cannot easily be brought to believe that general Harrison will resign the important station his countrymen have honored him with—after his declaration, that such was his attachment to the cause in which the country is engaged, that he would serve her could he but get a single company to lead.

THE GREEK WAR CLOSING.

The Creek Indians are suing for peace and several of their chiefs have surrendered themselves to general Jackson. Gen. Pinckney and Col. Hawkins are appointed to make a treaty with the Creek nation. This information is stated in a letter of late date from gen. Jackson to government Blount, and of course may be relied on. This is a war of the most bloody character, instigated by the British, & about to be brought to an honorable issue, by energetic measures, under the auspices of Jackson and his patriotic companions. Let Mr. Madison and his advisers appreciate this practical lesson of decision and energy; and thus let the character of the country be maintained.

Brigadier General Winder having been paroled by the enemy at Quebec, has arrived at Baltimore.

We are requested to re-publish the following article corrected;—not having been furnished with an accurate copy, the value, as stated in our last was in every instance over rated:

Estimated value of Land.

FROM LEXINGTON.	per acre.
1 mile, not exceeding 2 miles,	\$60
2 - - - 3 - - - 40	40
3 - - - 4 - - - 25	25
4 - - - 5 - - - 20	20
5 - - - 6 - - - 18	18
6 - - - 7 - - - 17	17

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this place, dated,

WASHINGTON CITY, April 24.

The court martial sentenced General Hull to be cashiered and shot, for rank cowardice, but recommended him to the mercy of the President, who intends to remit the sentence of death.

A negotiation is going on between an agent on our part, and Sir George Prevost, for an armistice; nothing definitive has transpired.—*Palladium*.

The fleet has returned to Erie, after visiting Long-Point and Put-in-Bay.—The Niagara has been taken over the bar, and the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were expected at Erie, to be repaired. We understand Capt. Elliott expects 400 sailors to man the large brigs which are repairing at Erie.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

CHILLICOTHE, May 7.

The Steam Boat Vesuvius, of 500 tons burthen, on her way from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, arrived at Cincinnati on the 26th ult. having been under way only 40 hours. She is destined as a regular packet between New Orleans and Louisville.—*Supporter*.

A number of the British retaliation prisoners have made their escape from their place of confinement at Philadelphia. Several of them have been since re-taken.—*ibid.*

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, prize money, have been voted to the officers and crews of the victorious fleet on Lake Erie, and 5000 extra to Commodore Perry.

General Wilkinson is recalled, from the Northern Army. General Macomb assumed the command on the 16th inst. and established his head-quarters at Plattsburgh. A Court of Inquiry is to sit at Fort Edward, on Lake George, to examine into the conduct of Gen. W. in the last campaign: this court is assembled at the request of the General. The above is authentic.—*Column*.

Boston, April 18.

The United States' frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, sailed from Salem this day at 12 A. M. and anchored in this port at 7 P. M. at which time several thousands of citizens had assembled on the wharves, and gave her nine hearty cheers, which were returned from the frigate. We have now no anxiety for the safety of this excellent vessel, as she is moored in a port which feels no apprehension of attack.

New-York, April 20.

A letter from a respectable gentleman in Bordeaux, to his correspondent in this city, dated the 2d of March, says, "I have just heard that your plenipotentiaries (American) have met at Göttingen, those of England, and it is expected a peace will be the result."—*A. Y. Gaz.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The European news received by the *Gram*, is of a very important nature. It is such, however, as might be expected. Every intelligent mind in this country, anticipated this result, from an acquaintance with the history of Napoleon, and a knowledge of the character of the French people. It required but little foresight to see the consequences of invading France—led by so able a general, and governed by so great a man as Bonaparte. It was but natural to conclude that a people so valiant, so courageous and so long accustomed to victory, would not tamely sit down, and suffer that country they loved to a degree of enthusiasm, and whose glory was their constant boast, to be overrun by an enemy they did not yet believe omnipotent—without a struggle to repel the invaders, or an effort to drive them back again to their northern dens and polar habitations.

The former has been done—and the latter will perhaps, if peace does not arrest their progress, be the probable consequence.

We wish no better corroboration of the truth of the intelligence received, than the London dates which state that the allies had been defeated at Antwerp. Napoleon has once more arisen in his majesty, and aided by the whole physical force of France, will likely push his victories till those monsters of ingratitude he has elevated to kingdoms and principalities, shall have felt the weight of his vengeance—

It is now more likely than ever that a general peace will be the result. One step has been made towards it in the treaty between the emperor and Ferdinand the 7th, and ratified by the Cortes.

The allies discovering the impossibility of conquering France on the one hand, and Napoleon unwilling again to run the hazard of subduing the allies on the other, will doubtless be induced mutually to accept of such terms as may be advantageous to both.

If this should not be the case, and Bonaparte should determine to persevere in his object, Europe will be precisely in the same state it was before the embargo was repealed.

We wait with eager impatience for additional particulars of the late success of France; and expect by the next arrival to have our anticipations realized.

Wash. C. Gaz.

HALF TRUE.

[From the United States' Gazette,

A strong federal print.

Dignity and stability of our Government.]

A few weeks ago the President recommended, or rather ordered, an Embargo, and under pretence of its absolute necessity, the most terrible sufferings were inflicted on the country. Now without any change in our situation, except the requisition of a loan and the approach of the Massachusetts election, this same President has directed the removal of his Embargo. A few days ago the House of Representatives promptly rejected a motion to repeal this law, and the National Intelligencer discovered, for the cabinet, the attempt, and violently condemned it.

We shall soon see the same house adopt the repeal, and the same Intelligencer applaud the wisdom of it.

PATRIOTISM!

A few evenings since, two persons applied to a recruiting officer in Trenton, one to enlist into the army, the other for the bounty of government for procuring a recruit. The recruit was enlisted, and received a check on the Bank for \$50, and the recruiter received the enlisting fee. The next morning both were missing; and by the inquiries made for them, it was ascertained that both were women, and made good their retreat. The officer sent to stop the payment of the check at Bank, but the fair recruit had out-general'd him;—it had been sold before the Bank was open, for a small discount.

We understand, that the authors of this ruse de guerre still remain undetected.

Providence Gaz.

EFFECTS OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

An article dated "Jamaica, Jan. 22," says, "We understand, that in future, mails for the West Indians are to be forwarded by Men of War, in consequence of the repeated captures of the Packets."

THE EFFECTS OF FREE MASONRY.

When the British, in their late enterprise against Saybrook, were destroying the vessels in that harbor—it happened that one of them, on the stocks and nearly completed, belonged to a Freemason; on his making himself known to the commander, who was also a Free-mason, his vessel was saved.—*Wash. Gaz.*

Sales at Auction.

Book Auction this evening, 8 o'clock.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

May 11, 1814, will be sold at auction,

20 BUILDING LOTS,

Lying on Third street, Spring street continued, and new street lately laid out. Those lots have a front of twenty feet each, and extend back 150 feet.

They adjoin the lots lately sold by David Dodge, on the N. W. side of Main Cross street, and are composed of that beautiful lot the property of the heirs of John M'Nair, dec. They will be sold on the premises, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a credit of one and two years, for negotiable paper.

DAN. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lexington, May 9, 1814.

ON THURSDAY,

May 12, 1814, will be sold at auction,

SIX LOTS,

Lying on Upper street and High street, to wit:

Fresh Medicine.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, has just received and is now opening at his APOTHECARY'S Shop, on Jordan's Row, opposite the court-house, a general assortment of MEDICINE, selected from the most respectable houses in New-York and Philadelphia. Those who purchase a regular assortment will be supplied at a moderate advance.

Vials assorted, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, Paints, Water Colors, &c. &c. 15-1f

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Grimes, Jr. and William H. Tegarden, (under the firm of Wm. Grimes, Jr. and Co.) has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm devolves upon the subscriber.

WM. GRIMES, Jr.

May 2, 1814. 18

ELLIS & TROTTER,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above San'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER.

31-12-1f. Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON.

Have just received a large Assortment of GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

2 large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, Mainstreet,

Have just received 24 packages of STAPLES, CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE. 6

THOS. H. PINDELL,

IS just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D. Macconn, opposite the Court-house, on Main-street.

13-1f. Lexington, March 28, 1815.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACII & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shop in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-1f

J. H. & L. HAWKINS,

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods by the Piece or P^{ds}ceage.

COFFEE, by the barrel.

TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Loventine Silks and Sattens, of all colours, for Lady's Pelices and Dresses.

Also—Twenty Bales PRIME COTTON, at 27 cents.

November 8, 1813. 45

NEW GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Clothes Country Cott. Cloths

Cassanders Coarse Musling,

Coatings Callicoes,

Flannels Shirts,

Blankets Dimities,

Swansdown White and Colored

Shoelaces Cambrie Muslins

Manchester Cords Laces &c.

Velvets Black Crapes

Marseilles Black and Plaid Silks

Bombazetts White & Black Lace

Black & Grey Worsted Hose

ed Hose Artificial Flowers

Black & white Silk do. Black, Check & Fan-

Cotton do. ey Silk Hkfs.

Buckskin and Beaver Maddrass do.

Gloves Check Cambric do.

Ladies' Long & Short Hair, white & fan-

Kid do. ey do.

Ladies' Black and Chintz Shawls

White Silk do. Common Cotton do

Silk Shawls Coffee

Linens & Cott. Checks Clockolate

&c. &c. Laces, Lump and Or-

Crockery Ware Icans' Sugars

Glass do. Pepper

Hard do. Alspice

Tin do. Ginger

Men's & Boys' Fur & Cinnamon

Wool Hats Cloves

Women's, Men's and Mace

Children's Moroc-

co Shoes Nutmegs

Men's coarse Shosa Powder

Fine do. Leaf

Children's coarse do. Shad

Port, Madeira and Gun Plnts

Sherry Wines, Shad

Brandy Mackerel

Rum Herring

Peach Brandy Salt

Gin Logwood

Cherry Bounce Crowly Steel

Blackberry Cordial Castings

Cherry do. Rice

Anise do. Ropes assorted

Mint do. Brushes

Whiskey Lamp Black in lb. pa-

Cider-royal p's

Vinegar Tobacco

Orleans' Molasses School Books

Gunpowder & Young Writing Paper

Hysen Tea. Sates & c. &c.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCANDIZE, suitable for the spring season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10.

Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,

Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,

Stripes and Plaids,

A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,

Boots and Shoes of every kind,

Mantua, Levantine and Virginia Silks,

Fancy Muslins,

Linen Cambrik,

Assorted Silk Velvets,

Do. Do. Ribbands,

Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,

Queens and Glass Ware,

China, Tea and Table Sets,

Ironmongery of every description,

Groceries,

Teas of the best quality,

Best Coffee,

Segars of all kind,

Iron and Nails,

Curving Knives,

Custring Fleschers,

Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,

Whip Saws, Hand Saws,

And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

March 22, 1814. 12-1f

To Merchants.

THE Bank of Chillicothe issues Checks on Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington City, payable at sight, for a premium of half per cent, and will receive in exchange, in addition to its own notes and specie, the notes of the different Banks in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

J. WOODBRIDGE, Cashier.

March 14, 1814. 11-1f

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith

Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an

assortment of the following articles of a su-

perior quality, all of which will be sold on rea-

sonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes Hammers

Stealed Hoes Wedges

Carey Ploughs Drawing Knives

Common ditts Chains of all kinds

Grubbing Hoes Shovels and Tonges

Mattocks Cranes

Hinges of all descriptions Pothooks

Carpenters, Hatchets Skimmers

Hand Axes Ladies

Fleshforks.

The subscriber having five Forges, will be

able to execute large jobs on the shortest no-

tice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and

carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.

Lexington, Feb. 26. 1814. 9-1f

Greenville Springs.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has taken the Greenville Springs, near Harrodsburg, and will be ready by the 20th inst. to receive boarders; he pledges himself every thing in his power

shall be done to render the situation of those

who may call on him comfortable.—The large

and numerous buildings on the premises will

enable him to accommodate a large company.

He will be supplied with liquors of every kind

—his stables are large and shall be well

filled with hay and grain of every kind—he

hopes that by an unremitted attention to his

duuty, he will be enabled to give general satis-

H. PALMER.

April 1. 1814. 15-1f

WANTED TO HIRE,

A NEGRO BOY about 14 or 15 years of age.